The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1790. (No. 47.)

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

W. Lowry & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY, from LONDON,
A general Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

To be sold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and second Broadcloths and Cassimers; Durants; Wildbores; Johns' Spinning, Camlets, Lustrings and Moreens; 4-4, ⅞ and ½ Irish Linens; ⅞ Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Osnaburgs, Lancashire Sheetings and Russia ditto; Cossaes, Mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Muslin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Balisore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambrics; Modes, Persians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hose; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twist; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly assorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Casks; a large Assortment of fashionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' fashionable Riding Hats; Fustians, Jeans, Denims, Velverets, Corduroys and Satinets; Bed-Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Muslinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24, 1790.

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from ENGLAND, and to be SOLD by

Thomas Pouliney,

At the Sign of the HAND-SAW, in ALEXANDRIA, Wholesale and Retail,

MILL, cross-cut, hand, tenon, sash, and compass saws; knives and forks; pocket and penknives; chisels and plane irons; drawing-knives; smith-files of most sorts; mill scale-beams and others; shoe-knives; anvils and vices; fashionable buttons; writing-paper; screw and shell augers; hatters' trimmings; locks and hinges of most sorts; Turky oil-stones; sprigs and tacks; bench and moulding planes; brass furniture; brass and iron wire; paints and brushes; waggon-boxes; flat-irons; taylors' irons; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. CLOCK and PICTURE GLASS of any size and shape.

June 10, 1790.

Pork in Barrels.

A small Quantity is just received, and for Sale, on very low Terms, by
MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria, May 20, 1790.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Thomas Stewart

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Fairfax-Street to Royal-Street, next Door to the Post-Office, where he will thankfully receive and execute, to the best of his Abilities, any Orders in his Line of Business that may be given him.

Alexandria, May 6, 1790. (t. f.)

Loudoun County, sc.

WHEREAS WE, THOMAS JANES, and ANN, his Wife, from a false representation, have propagated matters to the prejudice of the character of Miss PEGGY PERRY, being satisfied within our consciences that the young lady is innocent of the charges—we look upon it as our duty, in justification of that young lady's character, to make our concessions in this public manner.—Witness our hands.

his
THOMAS X JANES,
Mark.
her
ANN X JANES,
Mark.

Witnesses,
Thomas Coleman.
Ignatius Wheeler.
William Gunnell.

3w.

☞ ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Hon. *Robert H. Harrison*, late of Charles County, Maryland, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be settled; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. HOOE and HARRISON, at Alexandria, or to the subscriber, at Nanjemoy.

WALTER H. HARRISON,
Administrator.

June 2, 1790. 3w.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but such as can read, write and spell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.*

THE Invalid Pensioners of this State will be paid their second moiety for the year 1789, on making proper application* to HARRY HETH in Richmond; whom, for their accommodation, I have authorised to do this business in my name.—

It being highly probable that, among those who have not applied for their first moiety, and of whose existence I have no knowledge or information—there may be some who may be dead, and, as it is of considerable importance that I should be informed thereof, I will be much obliged to any person knowing facts, to give me information.

WILLIAM HETH.

Bermuda-Hundred, June 5, 1790.

☞ For the Benefit of this meritorious class of citizens, it is hoped, all the Printers in this State will publish the above three weeks successively.

W. HETH.

* *The vouchers required, and modes of application, were published in this paper on the 11th of February last.*

Robinson, Sanderson & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Esther, Cap. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Assortment received per the Lancaster, Capt Brown,

BRITANNIAS,	Wool & Cotton Cards,
Irish Linens,	Hardware assorted in small Boxes,
Sheetings,	7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glass,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1 to 8,	White Lead, (Ground in Oil,)
Tammies & Durants,	Spanish Brown, (Ground in Oil,)
Men's Fashionable riding Hats,	Yellow, (Ground in Oil,)
Osnaburg, coloured,	Oil in Jars,
stitching and Nuns' Thread,	F FF FFF Gunpowder,
	Gilt Trunks.

They have also for Sale,

LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT, which will be sold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Cask,
CLARET per the Case of 3 Dozen each,
PORK, in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betsy*, Capt. *Messenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,
The BRIGANTINE

BETSY,

Capt. MESSENGER,

A stout British Vessel, burthen about 2000 Barrels.—If not chartered in a short Time, she will take FREIGHT for LIVERPOOL, with Liberty of Consignment.—For Terms apply to
JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

Bryan Hampson

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, opposite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or small Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; sweeping and scrubbing Brushes; white Wine Vinegar; Marseilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Mustard, &c &c.—which he will sell low for Cash. (t. f.)

TO BE SOLD,
Very reasonable for Cash,
A NEW

Single-Horse Chair,

With Iron Axletree and Brass Boxes.
THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790.

A great variety of

BLANKS

To be had at this Office.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

[*Mr.* AMES's *Speech concluded from our laſt.*]

FRIDAY, February 26, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Mr. Benſon in the chair.—The aſſumption of the State Debts under conſideration.

The objection plainly leads to this concluſion—If it is improper and unſafe for Congreſs to exerciſe this power, then the conſtitution is wrong, and it ought to have been veſted in the States. The power of providing for war neceſſarily draws after it the right of declaring it, and the whole power of the ſword. The people of this country well know that this power veſted in more than one body might ſoon be turned againſt themſelves. There would be neither conſtitution nor union in that caſe. But we are to adminiſter the government according to the frame of it. The real check againſt the abuſe, and and the ſecurity for the being of both national and State governments, is the knowledge of the people. The aſſumption will not render the conſtitution obſcure, nor ſtrengthen the right of this government to raiſe armies which is already given, nor will it make the State governments obnoxious, but rather the reverſe, as it will throw upon the United States the odium of levying taxes. Beſides, as ſoon as the accounts ſhall be ſettled, this danger will occur. The objection applies equally againſt the liquidation of the accounts.

Let us, however, take the argument ſimply as it is ſtated it proves too much. For if ſo much power follows the aſſumption as the objection implies, it is time to aſk is it ſafe to forbear aſſuming? If the power is ſo dangerous, it will be ſo when exerciſed by the States. If the aſſuming tends to conſolidation, is the reverſe, tending to diſunion, a leſs weighty objection? If I am anſwered that the non-aſſumption will not neceſſarily tend to diſunion, I reply, neither does the aſſumption neceſſarily tend to conſolidation. An unreaſonable claſhing of juriſdictions cannot be friendly to the preſent frame of our republics.

We are told that the accounts are in a train of being ſettled. We are adviſed to wait that event. But, in the mean time, what is to become of the State creditors? Moſt of the States claim balances. Will they provide for their creditors, while they expect to receive ſuch balances? Will their citizens ſubmit to taxes cheerfully, while this expectation laſts? The value of the debts would be fluctuating. If this ſettlement ſhould be long delayed, their value would ſink to a mere trifle. Suppoſe that by aſſuming we bring the States, or ſome of them, into debt to the Union; by not aſſuming the Union is certainly in debt to the States. Is it more wiſe or juſt to be debtors than creditors? But if the States are to have credit for what they have done and paid, and to be charged with what they have received from the United States, moſt of the States will be creditors, and as the war was a common charge, and ought to have been entirely ſupported by the Union, the debts of the States are debts which they ought never to have incurred, and, therefore, the aſſumption reſtores things to their juſt foundation.

It is ſaid leave the States to pay their own debts; are they to do it by direct taxes? It is well known that in eſtimating the product of taxation, as much depends on the mode of impoſing and collecting as on the wealth of the perſons taxed. Perhaps direct aſſeſſments are, of all taxes, the moſt unproductive and uncertain. They are beſides arbitrary and burdenſome: Will any ſingle fund, eſpecially ſuch as I have juſt mentioned, be ſufficient? Or if it ſhould, would it not baniſh the huſbandmen from ſome of the States? Independence is a common acquiſition, and ought to be enjoyed upon equal terms. But to ſome it will prove ruinous, while others, living in another State, and divided by an imaginary line, will enjoy their lands almoſt tax free.

Or ſhall the States fund the debt on exciſes? Have the States a right to exciſe imported articles? Without deciding that queſtion, it is not ſuppoſed that they have the power of regulating the importation of goods. The checks upon the dealers in dutied goods of conſequence will be imperfect. Neither have they a right to prevent the tranſit of goods through a State. The extent of frontier is another impediment to State exciſes. Maſſachuſetts has a frontier line to watch of many hundred miles, and it will not be poſſible to prevent the introduction of goods charged with leſs duties, or not dutied at all, from the neighbouring States. If a State exciſe law ſhould militate againſt the law of the Union, both cannot operate—perhaps neither. The right of the States to collect exciſes, if ſuch right exiſts, is deduced from the ſilence of the conſtitution—The right of Congreſs is expreſſed in poſitive terms. If then the right of laying exciſes by the States either does not exiſt, or exiſts under ſeveral limitations and diſadvantages, then the proviſion which they can make for their debt becomes proportionally inadequate and precarious. The burden if equally borne, and under the wiſeſt and moſt efficacious ſyſtem of revenue, is ſuppoſed to be heavy enough. How then ſhall it be endured, if borne unequally and under ſuch inconveniences?

If it is urged that the United States cannot provide for the States debts, I anſwer the States are ſtill leſs able.

But with debts you take funds, and even on pecuniary calculation the public will gain. Not aſſuming is paying twice over. For the people of a State will be unequally burdened to pay their debt, and then, as citizens of the United States, will be liable to be taxed to make retribution.

But how is this retribution to be made? Taxes muſt be uniform; you cannot, therefore, make a requiſition upon the debtor States; you cannot ſue for the debt in the federal court, for the money is due to the creditor States, and not to the United States; will you wage war to enforce payment? The balances muſt be paid by the United States; if Virginia is found to be a creditor, the Union muſt pay it by taxing the citizens of all the States. The arguments urged againſt the aſſumption apply with equal force to the non-aſſumption.

The ſame anſwer will be equally proper to be given to thoſe who object—that it will operate unjuſtly againſt the States which have advanced beyond their proportion, and now will have to bear a part of the debt of the other States, ſome of whom are debtors.

The States are either creditors or debtors.—If creditors, the aſſumption is a prompt payment of that amount of their claims—if debtors, the charge of inequality is abſurd even in terms. The debt is to be paid, or it is not—if not, the debate is improper; if it is to be paid, then equally or unequally. If the latter, abandon the plea of juſtice—if the former, then apportion it; if the debt was actually divided among the States according to their quotas, the aſſumption would be unexceptionable—becauſe it is manifeſt that the burden could be more conveniently borne by the people under one ſyſtem—If it is unequally divided, why ſhould the people be cruſhed by the inequality of the burden?

Congreſs have already agreed to pay the balances which may be found due to the States. This is virtually an aſſumption—why ſhould we forbear to do that in the firſt inſtance which we are ultimately bound to do?

MONDAY, March 1.

In committee of the whole Houſe.—The propoſition for aſſuming the State debts, and the amendments propoſed thereto, being under conſideration.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that he had been, from the introduction of the reſolutions before the committee, particularly againſt the one now in contemplation: That he was oppoſed to it, not only in its original form, but in every poſſible modification it might aſſume. That his indiſpoſition had prevented his riſing before: That although many arguments muſt have been uſed, which it was impoſſible for him to know, his duty compelled him to come forward, not with an expectation that his ſmall abilities could change the ſentiments of a ſingle member, or that he ſhould gain a ſingle proſelyte, but to ſhew the reaſons for which he oppoſed the meaſure, and to produce ſome facts ariſing in the State he repreſented. He confeſſed, that if he was in favour of any modification, it was the one which an honourable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. White) had brought forward a few days ſince. As he had not been preſent at the former part of the debate, he hoped the Houſe would indulge him in entering on the original ground, and pointing out the light in which the buſineſs appeared to him.

The queſtion might be viewed on three grounds: 1ſt. the expediency; 2d, the policy; and 3dly, the juſtice of the reſolution.

It might be expedient, either from the preſſing call of the States who might complain of the grievance of their debts; or, it might be expedient from the clamours of the citizens of the reſpective States, complaining of the State taxation. On the firſt point, he believed the States had made no ſuch requeſt, and that, therefore, the expediency on that head was obviated. That he had heard indeed, that South-Carolina had made ſome kind application, but that one or two States could not declare the ſenſe of the Union; it could be known only by a majorty, which did not appear to demand this aſſumption. That, on the contrary, he believed a majority of the States were againſt the propoſition, and that North-Carolina had made it an article of amendment, "that Congreſs ſhould not interfere with the State debts," and that the voice of North-Carolina, as well as South-Carolina, ſhould be attended to.

With reſpect to individual citizens, no complaints had been made to the Houſe; no petitions or inſtructions had been forwarded to their Repreſentatives. Here he would remark, that it was on this latter principle he wiſhed, at a former day, the poſtponement of the queſtion, that the ſenſe of his conſtituents might be known. The wiſh of individuals was, therefore, not aſcertained by either method, and he believed that a great majority were for the State debts remaining as they were. That they were ſatisfied with the State taxation by known and accuſtomed methods, handed down to them by their anceſtors. Many of the States had impoſed taxes in thoſe certificates, and had extinguiſhed a great part of the State debts; which taxes the citizens had cheerfully ſubmitted to: This had been done in the State he repreſented,

To thoſe, he obſerved, he might add a third reaſon, why it was not expedient, the creditors themſelves had not requeſted it; there was no petition, no evidence to warrant a conſtruction that they wiſhed it.

[*To be continued.*]

Wood Wanted.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU will contract for the delivery of any kind of ſound wood into his wharf, and will pay for it load by load, as it is delivered, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a cord. A large quantity is wanted.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790. 3w.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, June 17. 1790.

VALUABLE LANDS AND GRIST-MILL FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premiſes, at public ſale, on the days and on the terms herein mentioned, (if not before ſold at private ſale) the following TRACTS of LAND. One half of the purchaſe-money to be paid in 12 months, and the other half in 2 years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt from the day of ſale if not punctually paid—

ON Monday the 30th of Auguſt next, one TRACT of 300 ACRES, lying on the edge of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, within half a mile of Difficult-Bridge, and one mile from the Great Falls of Patowmack, and bounded on the lower ſide by Difficult-Run. Of this tract a great proportion is good meadow land, and there is on it one of the beſt mill ſeats in the county.

On Wedneſday the firſt of September, one other TRACT of about 170 ACRES, ſituate about 12 miles from Alexandria, adjoining that part of Ravenſworth on which Mr. William Lewis lives. This land is level, and a good deal of it low land; there is on it a good frame dwelling-houſe, and an excellent apple orchard. This tract will be ſold ſubject to a leaſe granted to Dennis M'Illmarr, the 6th of November 1787, for 20 years, at 1000lb. of crop tobacco per annum. There will alſo be ſold with this land, a LEASE, for one life, of one Tract of about 126 Acres adjoining it, ſubject to a rent of £. 3 per annum.

On Thurſday the ſecond of September next, one other TRACT of about 1200 ACRES, ſituate in Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about 6 miles from Alexandria. There is of this tract a large proportion of good meadow lands, and about 30 acres now in graſs; there is on it a large GRIST-MILL entirely new and complete, with a pair of Burr and a pair of Cologne ſtones—alſo a large barn and ſtables, dwelling-houſe and out-houſes, principally new; and an old and a young apple and peach orchard.

On Friday the third of September next, one other TRACT of 100 ACRES, between 2 and 3 miles from Alexandria, and contiguous to the land on which the Rev. Mr. Fairfax now lives—part of it is in view of the Town.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

—WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,—

WEST INDIA RUM in hogſheads; LISBON WINE in quarter caſks; GREEN and BOHEA TEA; and a variety of *DRY GOODS* as uſual, which they will diſpoſe of very low for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790.

French Language.

M. CURLEY informs the public that henceforth the FRENCH SCHOOL will be kept THREE DAYS per week, and at ſuch hours as may beſt ſuit the ſtudents.

He will alſo give private leſſons, at his houſe, during this ſummer, on the following DANCES, viz. On *Le Menuet-ordinaire*, *Le Menuet de la Cour*, *avec la Pas-Grave*, the Engliſh Minuet, and *le Menuet de la Chaſſe*, intermixed with the Gavote.

Alexandria, June 15, 1790. 3w.

N. B. M. CURLEY continues to explain to his countrymen the principles of the Engliſh Language, and to act as an Interpreter, in which capacity he will always endeavour to uſe the greateſt care and fidelity.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON Monday night the ſeventh of this inſtant, was ſtolen, out of my pocket, a SUM of MONEY unknown, and I have good reaſon to ſuſpect a certain JOHN BEAVERS, who is an *Iriſhman*, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very well ſet, much pock pitted, his back much ſcared with being whipped, bold and impudent, and chews an uncommon quantity of tobacco, dark ſandy coloured hair, and blue eyes: He had on when he went away, an old yellow hunting-ſhirt, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and the other part of his apparel was very indifferent. There is great reaſon to ſuſpect he has made to ſome of the ſea-port towns, in order to get on board ſome veſſel as a ſailor, it being an employment he has before followed. Any perſon who will bring back the ſaid Beavers, to Loudoun County gaol, or ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me JAMES DOUGHERTY.

June 10, 1790. 3w.

☞ Excellent INK and INK-POWDER may be had at this Office.—Alſo, Anderſon's genuine SCOTS PILLS.

PARIS, April 10.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Count Maillebois, who was invited by the Dutch to command their forces, at the time of the revolution in Holland, has been obliged to fly Paris, having been publicly denounced by his own secretary, Mons. Maslot de Grand Maſon, as meditating a counter-revolution, the plan of which was to have been directed in the following manner:

The depoſition ſtates—that Count Maillebois had requeſted eight millions of the King of Sardinia, and the ſame ſum of the Kings of Spain and Naples; he propoſed father to open a loan, in the nature of the former, which he flattered himſelf would ſoon fill—the firſt Monarch was to furniſh an army of 25,000 men, which was to enter the kingdom in three diviſions—into Dauphiny, by Embrun; into the Lyoneſe, by Savoy; and into Province, by Nice. The malcontents of theſe provinces were to join this army, and others were to be invited by manifeſtos, bounty-money, &c. &c. Lyons, an Ariſtocratic town, was to be the rendezvous, and thither would his Majeſty have been invited to repair, on the poſitive aſſeverations of M. de Maillebois, that in following his well-concerted plan the journey might be undertaken without the leaſt danger.

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Burke's promiſed pamphlet on the affairs of France, will probably remain loſt to the public at large. It is a compoſition that does equal honour to his genius and hiſtoric erudition, but he fears he may give offence to ſome of his party-friends—and he, poor man, wiſhes to cloſe his political life in peace.

The King of Pruſſia has conferred upon his eldeſt ſon, the Prince Royal, the rank of Colonel in the army, and given him the regiment of Pruſſia.

Another circumſtance has occurred, which ſeems to indicate the certainty of a ſpeedy rupture, and that is, that the orders iſſued ſome time ſince, for the building of bridges and extenſive edifices at Berlin on the King's account, have been countermanded.

But in the midſt of theſe warlike appearances, a particular circumſtance has given riſe to ſuſpicions of quite a contrary tendency. On the 11th of this month, the Margrave of Brandenburg, Anſpach, and Bareith, was ſeen at Berlin; he appeared *incognito* under the name of an Engliſh gentleman. The Court was not apprized of his viſit, he therefore did not alight there, but at Mr. Fandel's, his Agent. He has been ſeen in conference with the King, and after remaining here a week, he ſet off for his reſidence at Trieſdorff, at which place it is aſſerted that Monſieur Barenſprung, the Privy Counſellor of the finances, continues the negociation opened by the Margrave, who is again expected at Berlin in the beginning of May. This Prince ſpent great part of the winter at Florence, and it is ſuppoſed that the King of Hungary before his departure for Vienna, communicated to him his intentions relative to the Court of Berlin.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 14.

"We are in daily expectation of a rupture with Pruſſia, in conſequence of the ſigning of a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between that power and the Ottoman Porte, on the 7th of February; the terms of which are ſaid to be nearly as follows:

"1ſt. There ſhall be concluded an alliance offenſive and defenſive between the two powers.

"2d. The high contracting powers guarantee to each other their reſpective dominions.

"3d. His Pruſſian Majeſty guarantees to the Sublime Porte, not only all the Provinces which it has loſt in the preſent war, but alſo the Crimea, notwithſtanding its formal ceſſion to Ruſſia.

"4th. This treaty ſhall comprehend Poland.

"5th. England and Holland ſhall be the powers under whoſe mediation peace ſhall be formed.

"6th. If the plan of pacification propoſed by theſe mediating powers ſhall not be accepted by the Imperial allies, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall declare war againſt them.

"7th. That neither of the high contracting parties ſhall make a *ſeparate* peace.

"This important treaty, by nomination of allies for guarantees, and by the ſtipulation for reſtoring the Crimea, ſufficiently demonſtrates how deſperate are the hopes of peace."

When the laſt advices came from Berlin, the King's camp equipage was in ſuch a ſtate of preparation, that his Majeſty could take the field in a few hours time.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

A cauſe was lately tried before the Diſtrict Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Delaware, for a breach of the 12th ſection of the collection law of the United States, whereupon a verdict was given for the United States for the ſum of 400 dollars, againſt Adam Caldwell, for his having, on the night of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, aided and aſſiſted in landing goods from a ſhip then lying in the Delaware, contrary to ſaid law.

ALEXANDRIA, June 17.

On Tueſday the 8th inſt. the Senate of the United States agreed to poſtpone the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſeat of government of the United States, and the report of the committee thereon—and to take up the reſolution of the Houſe paſſed the 31ſt of May.

This Reſolution was non-concurred——13 to 11.

The Ayes and Nays are as follow:

AYES.—Meſſrs. Langdon, Wingate, Elmer, Mor-, M'Clay, Read, Baſſet, Carrol, Henry, Lee, alker.

NOES.—Meſſrs. Strong, Dalton, Elſworth, Johnſon (Connecticut) Schuyler, King, Patterſon, Johnſon (North-Carolina) Hawkins, Izard, Butler, Few, Gunn.

The opinion of the Senate was taken "Whether it is expedient at this time to determine the permanent ſeat if government of the United States," and the queſtion determined in the negative.

On motion to fill up the blank in the bill for fixing the permanent reſidence with the words—— "The eaſterly banks of the Potowmack"—It paſſed in the negative.

Baltimore and Wilmington were then propoſed, and were alſo negatived.

BY AUTHORITY.—APPOINTMENTS,

Made the 7th and 8th inſtant.

RICHARD HARRISON, of Virginia, Conſul for the port of Cadiz, &c.

JOHN MARSDEN PINTARD, of New-York, for the Iſland of Madeira, &c.

JAMES MAURY, of Virginia, for the port of Liverpool, &c.

WILLIAM KNOX, of New-York, for the port of Dublin, &c.

JAMES FENWICK, of Maryland, for the port of Bourdeaux.

BURRELL CARNES, of Maſſachuſetts, for the port of Nantz.

NATHANIEL BARRETT, of Maſſachuſetts, for the port of Rouen.

SYLVANUS BOURNE, of Maſſachuſetts, for the port of Hiſpaniola.

FULIVAR SKIPWITH, of Virginia, for the port of Martinique.

Diſtrict of North-Carolina.

WILLIAM R. DAVIE, Judge.

JOHN SITGREAVES, Attorney.

JOHN SKINNER, Marſhal.

Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, Governor.

DAVID CAMPBELL and JOHN M'NARY, Judges.

DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the General and Intendant of St. Domingo, to the Honourable Vice-Conſul in Virginia, dated Port-au-Prince, April 22, 1790.

"We have juſt now iſſued an ordinance giving permiſſion for the introduction (for an unlimited time) of flour and biſcuit, of foreign growth and manufacture. The introduction of the ſaid articles will not ceaſe till two months after the ordinance ſhall be repealed."

On Tueſday Morning laſt a Mr. William Alexander, lately arrived here from Whitehaven, put a period to his exiſtence by cutting his throat. It is ſuppoſed he was urged to commit this impious act of deſperation by the embarraſſed ſtate of his affairs.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Friendſhip, Stowe, Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Sloop Poplar, Wood, Weſt-Indies.

From the Literary Magazine and Britiſh Review for November 1789.

Diſcovery of an eaſy, ſure, and efficacious Method of treating Perſons apparently dead, in order to reſtore them to Life. Publiſhed for the Good of Mankind, by J. G. C. A. Baron de Hupſch, Lord of Krickelhauſen, *Member of the Imperial Academy of Augſburgh, &c. &c.* Cologn, *on the* Rhine, 1789.

AUTHORS who publiſh truths not merely ſpeculative, but which are ſo intimately connected with the good of mankind, that the lives of many depend upon them, are undoubtedly entitled to the reſpect and eſteem of the public, as well as to the thanks and gratitude of poſterity.

Notice was given laſt year, in the public papers, of a diſcovery made by Baron de Hupſch, of employing electricity to recover perſons apparently dead. In the work which we now announce, the Baron points out the methods to be purſued in this operation, and we think it our duty to lay them before the public; eſpecially as Baron de Hupſch declares, that of an hundred perſons apparently dead, and precipitately interred, ten of them, at leaſt, may be reſtored to their friends and their country.

Among the cauſes which may reduce people to a ſtate like that of death, the Baron reckons the epilepſy, convulſions, cramps in the ſtomach, and other diſeaſes of the nerves, apoplectic fits, loſs of blood, the dropſy, exceſſive fear, violent anger, ſuffocation, drunkenneſs, venomous and ſubterranean exhalations, the vapor of coals, unwholeſome and confined air, falling into the water, too long faſting, ſoporifics injudiciouſly adminiſtered, narcotic plants, too great rarefaction of the air occaſioned by thunder, &c. The rules preſcribed by the author, in all ſuch caſes, collected from experiments, are as follow: Firſt, The perſon is to be left in the bed in which he died; he is to lie cloſely covered up, and a moderate heat is to be preſerved around the body. Great care muſt be taken not to ſhut the mouth or eyes of the dead perſon; on the contrary, every mean ought to be employed to preſerve them open. Secondly, The air of the apartment muſt be continually renewed, but in winter it will be neceſſary to guard carefully againſt the introduction of air that is too frigid. One muſt, above all, be extremely cautious that the body experience no cold. Thirdly, The moſt efficacious of all means is to electrify the perſon apparently dead; and the proceſs to be obſerved, in this reſpect, is, to communicate the electricity gently and ſlowly to the body, after the uſual manner. It would be highly imprudent to give electric ſhocks too violently. The operation muſt be performed at intervals, and the operator muſt carefully examine whether the perſons exhibits any ſigns of life. In general, the perſon muſt be electrified ſeveral times. If any ſigns of life are obſerved, the electricity muſt be encreaſed gradually, and with great precaution. Fourthly, The firſt time the electricity is applied, the noſtrils and lips of the perſon muſt be rubbed with ſome ſpirituous liquor, by means of a feather, and this may be renewed every time the body is electrified. It will be of ſervice alſo to rub the tongue with the ſame liquor, in caſe it may be poſſible to do it. All kinds of ſpirituous liquors may be uſed for this purpoſe, ſuch as thoſe diſtilled from balm, lavender, marjoram, &c. or from ſtrong ſpices, ſuch as pepper, nutmegs, cloves, &c. Certain oils which have a ſtrong and powerful ſmell, may be employed alſo, for example, that named *Oleum Dippelii*, or camphor diſſolved in ſpirits of wine, volatile alkali, &c. Fifthly, For particular accidents of a ſerious nature, one may, during and after electriſation, rub the body with flannel, a woollen ſtocking, a piece of woollen cloth, or even with a piece of linen well heated. Sixthly, During all theſe operations, the head of the dead perſon muſt be placed on a pillow, ſo as to keep it raiſed a little higher than the reſt of the body. Seventhly, Freſh air may be introduced through the mouth and noſtrils, by breathing through a ſmall pipe. This expedient has often produced the happieſt effects upon perſons apparently dead. Eighthly, When the principal operation, that is to ſay, the electriſation is finiſhed, a mirror may be held before the mouth, to ſee whether any vapors are obſerved upon the glaſs, which may indicate a commencement of reſpiration, and it will be proper to feel alſo if the blood begins to circulate in the veins. If theſe efforts are attended with ſucceſs, and if the perſon ſuppoſed to be dead, ſhould ſhew any ſigns of life, the electricity may be continued in the manner above mentioned; and all the methods generally purſued in ſuch caſes, are to be employed. Ninthly, All dead perſons, and even little children, ought to be electrified: but every time this operation is performed, it will be neceſſary to pay attention to age and ſtrength, and to regulate theſe means accordingly. Tenthly, It ought to be expreſsly forbid to inter any dead body, of whatever religion the perſon may have been, before the fourth or fifth day, or, until it can be properly aſcertained that the body is really deſtitute of life. Though a man ſhould remain a certain time without ſhewing any ſigns of life, this is no certain and indubitable proof that he is really dead. On the contrary, it is very poſſible that perſons who have been four or five days dead in appearance may be recalled to life. It is true, that the moſt certain mark of death, is when the body begins to putrify; but there are ſome bodies in which putrefaction appears later than in others, and of this we have convincing proofs. In ſhort, the vulgar are by no means capable of diſtinguiſhing whether a perſon be really dead or not, and I have always been of opinion, without, however, giving myſelf blindly up to this idea, that electricity uſed properly, and according to certain rules, is the ſureſt, moſt commodious and ſpeedieſt means of being convinced whether a perſon has really breathed his laſt. This matter, therefore, is of the utmoſt importance, and is undoubtedly worthy of attention; and the more ſo, as every man, whether prince or peaſant, may be expoſed to the danger of being buried alive; ſo diſmal and deplorable a fate may be reſerved for many a man now living, and who little thinks of ſuch an event. To render this work more generally uſeful, it is printed in French and German.

The following obſervations, on the foregoing work, are written by Mr. de Brion, Member of the Economical Society of Bourghauſen. "Mankind "are without doubt under great obligations to Baron "de Hupſch, of Cologn, for this intereſting diſco- "very, for it is above twenty or thirty years ſince "he propoſed and recommended with particular "zeal to governments, to cauſe all perſons who "die, to be electrified. In a little work which he "publiſhed, he expreſſed a deſire that phyſicians, "and men of ſcience, would make a trial of this "method, which promiſed to be of ſo much uſe to "mankind; but, like many new diſcoveries that "remain unknown to a great part of Europe, be- "cauſe they are publiſhed in a foreign language, it "was conſigned to oblivion and neglect. For this "reaſon, the original authors of important diſco- "veries have been unknown, and diſputes have "thence ariſen reſpecting the real inventor. The "experiment, however, which was made laſt year, "by the advice of Baron de Hupſch, on a lady of "diſtinction, confirmed the utility of this diſcove- "ry, which was then made public in periodical "works, though it was announced many years ago, "in a ſmall treatiſe written by the author. Baron "de Hupſch has made ſo many excellent diſcove- "ries, and ſo many new obſervations in the ſci- "ences, which, however, have been loſt to fo- "reigners, becauſe they are diſperſed throughout "different journals publiſhed in Germany, that it is "greatly to be wiſhed, that ſome bookſeller would "collect all the miſcellaneous pieces of this gentle- "man, and give them to the public in ſome univerſal "language, ſuch as the French or Latin."

TAKE NOTICE!

This is to forewarn all manner of perſons from crediting of my Wife MARGARET, on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts from this date.

JOHN STOKES.

Alexandria, June 16, 1790. 3w.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms*,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in poſſeſſion of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is ſituated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or leſs, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a very commodious Barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes, &c. &c.—The ſituation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needleſs to ſay any more of this place, as it is ſuppoſed any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to ſee it, and a view of the premiſes will be a greater recommendation than the moſt flattering deſcription.—Alſo, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, ſituated in the beſt part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the firſt quality, containing 300 Acres, ſituated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittſburgh——And an undivided right in ſeveral TRACTS of LAND, on the Suſquehanna river, in Pennſylvania.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above premiſes, may hear the terms of ſale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria, or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

February 11, 1790.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, two ſtories high, formerly the property of ROBERT ALLISON, ſituated on King-ſtreet, in Alexandria. There is a good Cellar under ſaid houſe, and a convenient Kitchen adjoining it. The LOT upon which thoſe buildings ſtand, has for its front 30½ feet, and runs back the diſtance of 175 feet. This houſe is convenient for Mercantile Buſineſs and the accommodation of a Family, having a ſtore-room in the front, and ſeveral large apartments above and below.

He will alſo ſell a LOT of GROUND, ſituated on Pitt-ſtreet, whoſe front is 28 feet, and runs back 100 feet, uniting with the above-mentioned Lot.—This Lot has a good Stable and Carriage-Houſe on it. The ſituation of this property, and the advantage of its fronting two ſtreets, muſt render it very valuable. The ſubſcriber will take in payment all ſorts of PUBLIC SECURITIES; or will exchange it for LAND lying in Montgomery County, or ſituated within 30 miles of this Town. If he ſhould be unable to diſpoſe of this property, he will leaſe it for ſuch time as may be agreeable to any perſon contracting with him. For terms apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, in Alexandria, or to the Subſcriber.

PETER CASANAVE.

George-Town, May 14, 1790. 7w.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 21ſt of June, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt Will of *Thomas Fleming*, deceaſed,

ALL that part of an Half-Acre of GROUND, beginning at the interſection of Water and Wolf Streets, and running S. as far as the Corner of Mr. James Keith's houſe; the whole extending back 80 feet, with the advantage of a twelve-foot alley running the whole length thereof.—For the convenience of purchaſers, it will be laid off in ſix lots, each of which will be nearly 30 feet front. There are 75 feet of this ground at preſent under leaſe to Mr. S. M. Brown (on which is erected a good houſe) who pays annually £. 34 : 4 : 0—On one of the lots, near the interſection, is a tolerable good houſe belonging thereto; from the corner of which to the end of Wolf-Street is vacant, and intended for two lots, being, eſpecially the corner lot, moſt eligible ſituations for ſtores.—The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

At the ſame time will be ſold for Caſh, or a ſhort Credit, a NEGRO WOMAN.

BETTY FLEMING, Executrix.
GEORGE HUNTER, Executor.

Alexandria, May 31, 1790. (t. f.)

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to ſell about 650 ACRES, 4 miles from George-Town and Bladenſburgh, and 8, by water, from Alexandria, on the Patowmack, yielding about £. 150 rent; part of which would make a beautiful farm, having meadow-land, and a mill-ſtream riſing about a quarter of a mile from, and 30 feet higher than, tide-water. Lamb, mutton and veal are uſually 6d. per lb. here—Hay £. 5 per ton, and cord-wood 15s.—There is one of the fineſt ſituations in America, overlooking Alexandria, George-Town, an extenſive water, and if thoſe judge right, who think the Federal City ought to be near this place, that will be in full view.—Ships may load within half a mile, and are ſafe at all ſeaſons, from every thing but fire, in a harbour 4 miles long.

I wiſh alſo to ſell my improvements in Bladenſburgh, and about 750 Acres of Land adjacent, as I deſire to reſide in Shepherds-Town.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Bladenſburgh, June 1, 1790.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Eſqrs.

ONE Thouſand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.——The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it lying near to, and ſome upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-ſtone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Capt. *Adam Shover*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Monday the 7th of June next, till Saturday the 12th, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe; and at Leeſburg on Monday the 14th of the ſame month, being the day of the Quarter-Seſſion Court of Loudoun County, where we ſhall have the papers, and be ready to treat with any perſon inclinable to buy.—The purchaſer, or purchaſers, muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.—Deeds will be made on the ſpot—in the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790.

WE have for Sale a MERCHANT-MILL and 200 ACRES of LAND adjoining. There are about 150 acres of good wheat in the ground. The mill is noted for a conſtant ſtream of water, winter and ſummer. Formerly there were iron-works there, carried on with 3 water-wheels. The ſale will begin on Wedneſday 30th of July, if not ſold at private ſale. There is a good houſe, with a garden, for a miller: and perhaps we may rent ſome land at the ſaid time. Any perſons wanting Mills may have their choice of two Merchant-Mills, a Saw-Mill, and Hemp-Mill. The ſituation is healthy and fine, with a number of ſprings. The purchaſer ſhall have a good and ſufficient title.

WILLIAM BREADY,
GILES COOK, jun.

Bloomery, Berkeley County,
10th June, 1790. 3w.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy-five ACRES of LAND, lying near the head of Severn, about 10 miles from the City of Annapolis; 80 of which are cleared, and produce moſt excellent corn and rye. There are three very good apple-orchards upon it. The buildings being rather out of order, and as it will be ſold for Caſh only, any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may expect a good bargain.—The ſale will be on the 1ſt day of July next, at Annapolis. E. VALLETTE.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer at private ſale, may treat with *Thomas Harwood*, Eſq; of Annapolis, or myſelf here.

Alexandria, May 27, 1790. 5w. E. V.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on Saturday laſt, SIX FRENCH SERVANTS, viz. JOHN GAILLIARD—32 years old, about 6 feet high, ſtout in proportion—brown hair, dark eyes, ſhort flat noſe, upon which there is a ſcar. He has alſo a ſcar upon his left hand.

SIMON VALERCHAMP—about 5 feet high 28 years old, dark brown hair, gray eyes, ſquint, thick noſe and lips, ſpeaks Engliſh and Dutch—a Baker by trade.

PETER FRANCIS ANDRE—about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair, round full face, good complexion, blue eyes, Roman noſe, ſmall mouth and chin—well-made, except ſhoulders rather high.

NOEL DE CLERY—about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, large forehead, blue eyes, ſmall flat noſe, large mouth, thick lips, and turned-up chin.

JOHN BAPTIST BEAUCHE—about 21 years old, 5 feet high, ſlender made, black hair and eyes, Roman noſe, dark complexion, freckled, and his countenance ſilly; by trade a Blackſmith.

JOSEPH LE BLANC—about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown ſhort hair, large forehead, blue eyes, Roman noſe, ſmall chin, pale faced, high-ſhouldered and ill-made.

The above reward will be given for apprehending, and ſecuring in gaol, the above RUNAWAYS, or FOUR DOLLARS for either, upon giving notice thereof to Mr. PERRIN, Agent of the French Conſulate in Alexandria.

M. THIEBAUD.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790.

☞ *Bills of Lading and Exchange, printed on fine poſt paper, to be had at this Office.*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the old Court-Houſe, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. laſt, *an Iriſh indented Servant Woman*, named *Matty Brown*, about 29 years of age, five feet high, freſh complexion, has loſt one or two of her front teeth, ſhort light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and ſings well. She has ſundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her perſon. She lived part of her time with Mr. *Benjamin Shreeve*, in Alexandria. The laſt time I heard of her, ſhe was in Colcheſter. She has a ſiſter, who ſerved part of her time with Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, of Alexandria, who ſold her to Mr. *Henry Gunnell*, who in a ſhort time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her ſaid ſiſter.—Any perſon taking the ſaid woman and bringing her to me, at the old Court-Houſe, or Mr. *Michael Gretter*, in Alexandria, or ſecuring her in any gaol, ſo that I get her again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790. (t. f.)

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, the 15th of April, *a light bay HORSE*, about 15½ hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead; he trots, paces and canters, about 8 years old; had on when he ſtrayed away, the ring of a ſpancel on his off fore foot. It is ſuppoſed he went towards Aſhby's Gap, where he was bred.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid. JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790. t. f.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, or was STOLEN, from the common near this Town, on Thurſday night laſt, *a black Horſe*, with a blaze in his face, between 14½ and 15 hands high, and 9 or 10 years old. He is a round-bodied and handſomely formed horſe, in good order, has been accuſtomed to draw in a carriage, and carries both head and tail well, trots very faſt, and what may make him eaſily known is that, in a ſlow movement when from the ſtable or after ſtanding, he has a remarkable manner of raiſing his off hind leg. I believe he has a little white on one of his hind legs, but am not certain.—I will pay any perſon who brings him to me, in Alexandria, the above reward for his trouble. JOHN POTTS, jun.

Alexandria, June 7, 1790, 3w.

☞ NOTICE.

AFTER the 5th day of July next, every Bond, the property of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, *Eſq; remaining in our hands, and that may have then, or before, become due, will be put in ſuit, without reſpect to perſons.*

Robert T. Hooe, } *Agents.*
Charles Little, }

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

PUBLIC NOTICE

WHEREAS my Huſband, *James M'Henry*, hath left me and his place of reſidence, and, as I am informed, and have every reaſon to ſuſpect, intends to leave the country, theſe are therefore to inform his creditors, if there be any, to bring in their reſpective accounts properly atteſted, and, as far as his eſtate will go, they ſhall be paid, but no farther by me: And, in order to effect the ſame, I mean to expoſe to public ſale, on the firſt day of September next, the whole of his eſtate, real and perſonal, or at leaſt as much as will pay his debts.

ANN M'HENRY.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ NOTICE.

The Public are cautioned againſt purchaſing the two following TOBACCO NOTES, *which were iſſued the 12th of November laſt, at the Alexandria Warehouſe, as they were fraudulently obtained—viz.*

Marks.	*No.*			
H. S.	63	1021	102	919
H. S.	64	1025	104	921

HENRY SETTLE.

N. B. *If the above Notes have been purchaſed, the holders of them would greatly oblige the ſubſcriber by informing him of whom they purchaſed them.*

June 10, 1790. 3w. *H. S.*

NOTICE!

THE perſon who left a ſmall BAY MARE in my ſtable about three weeks ago, whoſe name I underſtand is JOSEPH CHAMBERS, is requeſted to take her away before Saturday the 19th inſtant, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold to pay expenſes of keeping. JAMES DOUGLASS.

Alexandria, June 10, 1790. 2w.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Road Commiſſioners are deſired to meet at Mr. *John Wiſe*'s Tavern, in Alexandria, the third Monday in June, in order to adjuſt the accounts, and agree with proper perſons to keep the toll-gates for next Term; alſo to take into conſideration the late alterations made in the Turnpike Law, &c. &c.—It is requeſted that a general meeting of the Commiſſioners be held on that day, it being now the proper ſeaſon for making further repairs on the public roads. The new road leading from widow *Tucker*'s to the upper gate is now opened, and in good repair for wheel-carriages and travellers of every deſcription. CHARLES LITTLE.

June 3, 1790. 3w.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.